

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after	sets before	
THURSDAY	23	4	6	49	6
FRIDAY	24	5	6	48	6
SATURDAY	25	6	6	47	6
SUNDAY	26	7	6	46	6
MONDAY	27	8	6	44	6
TUESDAY	28	9	6	43	6
WEDNESDAY	29	10	6	43	6

DAYS 10h. 22 m. long, the 11th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 0d.
Flour	19s. 0d.	Pork	70s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	3s. 0d.
West-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£. 1 2s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	2s. 0d.	Nut Wood	40s. 0d.
Molasses	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	26s. 0d.

WHEREAS the Time is near at Hand, when we are to make Choice of Men to represent us, and act in our Stead in the Legislative Assembly of this Colony; From a deep Sense of the great Importance of the Choice we are to make, especially at this alarming Crisis, we are determined with the utmost Circumspection to scan the Characters, public Conduct, Connections, Situation and Abilities of the Persons who shall appear as Candidates for that sacred Trust. And as we have resolved to make their Qualifications the only Rule of our Choice, we hereby desire that none of our Acquaintance or others, will solicit our Votes or expect to obtain them on any other Considerations, than our experimental Knowledge, or the best Proof of the Nature of the Case will admit, of the real Worth and Fitness of the Candidates for the momentous Concerns that are to be committed to the Charge of our Representatives. And that our Choice at the Time of Election may be entirely free;—we hereby declare that we will not promise nor engage our Votes to any Person before that Time, when we intend to give them freely, according to our Conscience & best Judgment.

We would earnestly recommend the same Conduct to all the Freeholders and Freemen of this City and Colony, as being of great Consequence to the Freedom and Propriety of their Choice, and to the Welfare of themselves and their Country.

A great Number of Freemen and Land-holders, of the City and Province of New-York.

The Copartnership of
Remsen & Van Alstyne,

Will expire the first of May next:

ALL Persons therefore whose Debts are become due, either on Bond, Note, or Book, are desired to make immediate Payment, or give undoubted Security for the same, or they will be put in Suit.

They have now by them, a general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery, which will be sold for the Cash, at prime Cost.

T O B E L E T,

A Good convenient Dwelling-
House, with a Pump and Cistern in the Yard, situate near the Battery.—Inquire of J. HUNT, in the Street next to Cruger's-Wharf.

Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.

TERENCE.

I am a man, and therefore think myself interested in whatever concerns the welfare of others.

L EST such of my readers who with prosperity to the Play-House, and who therefore cannot think favourably of those that oppose it, might charge me with being too general in my attack upon the Stage; I shall beg leave in this paper to rid myself of any such imputation, by being somewhat more pointed and explicit in the application of my reasoning, to the subject of the Theatre; and to show in what manner I conceive it tends to promote a love of pleasure, that is inconsistent with our true interest and happiness.

In the first place, I insist that a Theatre naturally tends to encourage indolence and dissipation—man's aptitude for industry must depend upon the state of his mind, and that being more or less affected by the

habits we indulge, whether of business or pleasure, it becomes essential in forming a character for industry, that our habits of pleasure be not strong and prevalent; because, in proportion as these prevail, they must destroy industry, of which indolence and ease will take place.—This reasoning appears to be founded in the very nature of man, and therefore I suppose the principles from which I argue, so far at least, will not be disputed. The most certain and permanent riches of a community, depend upon the people's industry, that being a source of wealth which cannot fail: and more especially is this the case with respect to communities in their infant state—nothing but this can secure them against poverty, because this only maintains and improves the useful arts, gives internal weight and strength to a community, and makes it less dependent upon others—for those things which are essentially requisite to its happiness or convenience. I think I may rest satisfied, that even thus far, there are none who will differ with me in sentiment, or say, that I am advancing doctrines that are new or strange. It remains with me yet to shew that they are not impertinent to the subject under consideration.

Some there are perhaps who may object and say, that suppose all this to be true, yet it does not prove at least, that the man who has an affluent fortune to support him in indolence, may not indulge himself in pleasures if he chooses it; for why need he trouble himself about industry or business if he can live without them?—Tho' there are some such folks in the world, I hope the number is few. It cannot be very easy for a man to persuade himself that because he has it in his power to enjoy what his heart wishes for, he ought therefore to deny himself nothing. Whatever a man's ability may be to compass his designs of pleasure, yet if he acts upon this principle, he acts below the dignity of his nature. Every man lives, or ought to live for others as well as himself, his conduct is therefore proper or improper, right or wrong, as it regards this relative obligation he is under; hence it follows, that if the pleasures in which the rich and affluent indulge themselves, are such as must have a universal influence among common tradesmen and the industrious poor, or in other words, are such as carry the most alluring temptations to them; those pleasures certainly break in upon the general spirit of industry among a people, and therefore, considered in a political point of view, have bad effects in society, and are criminal.

I mean not, as it might be thought presumption, to address my argument to any of those who claim the high privilege of being accountable for their conduct to none but themselves.—There are many who not only agree with me in principle, but conform to it in practice: others there are again, who tho' they admit the principle, yet in practice they contradict it. Some perhaps there are who may deny both.—The two former sorts will readily admit, that a spirit of indolence ought to be discouraged, and every thing that leads to it rejected. The first of them look upon Plays as having this tendency, and therefore give no countenance to the Theatre; the second would persuade themselves that a Play-house is attended with no such consequences, and therefore that they are justifiable in frequenting it.—These I am willing to reason with, but as to the third sort it would be in vain to enter the lists with them, as it is not likely they will yield to reason when offered.

The question then recurs how does the Play-house promote indolence?—Why can't a man go two or three times a week to a play, and yet be very industrious and mind his business the next day?—There I confess no natural or absolute impossibility in the thing, but notwithstanding this, I do not think what the question supposes, probable. For this I know from actual observation in numberless instances, that frequently seeing Plays acted, gives a turn and eagerness for reading them, and that among common people too; which occasions the loss of much time in an employment that can be of little use to them.—Their curiosity is kept

awake, and strongly excited by every new play that offers, and be the character of the play almost what it will, there are never wanting those who will recommend it.—They are led to gratify their curiosity in some measure, by reading the Play, and what with reading and seeing them acted, their heads become filled with romantic notions. The young spark is taught all the refinements of gallantry, and may become ingenious in those arts of seduction, whereby unwary innocence is betrayed. All the avenues to human weakness are laid open on the one hand; and on the other we can trace those delicate strokes of finesse by which a conquest is to be gained over these frailties. Are not these warm incentives to spur the unguarded youth on to exploits of gallantry?—they are held up to his view as the improvements of high-life, and therefore he is in danger of being led to glory in the imitation of such examples.—The simple girl there sees the success of a well laid plot, to cheat a parent in the article of her marriage—follows the happy pair thro' their mutual and lucky assignations; and sees them elude every opposition till finally love triumphs over filial duty. Whether these are proper lessons for young folks, let any man of common sense judge; and let him at the same time judge, whether it must not tend to make them idle, by leading the mind to extravagance and dissipation.

The records of antiquity assure us, "that it is the highest imprudence to prefer pleasure to duty, the passion for the Theatre to the love of our country, and trivial representations to an application to public Business;" and we are assured from the same authority, that the Theatre had a very considerable share in sinking the Athenians into effeminacy and indolence. The same causes generally will produce the same effects, in a greater or less degree; and as in Athens the love of their country sunk away and was lost in the passion for the Theatre, why may not ours too?—Have we no public virtues that want to be cultivated among us? Does not every man that loves his country wish to see industry, frugality and economy universally prevail? Is it not much to be desired, that our disposition for extravagance should wear off, so as to prepare us for that simplicity and plainness of life, which both from interest and necessity must soon take place among us? But if we are enervated by these entertainments, and feed on this luxury of pleasure, I fear the rigid virtue of economy will be a hard task to us—we shall enter upon it with reluctance, and maintain it, if at all, with great difficulty. When the mind is once softened with pleasure, indolence becomes its inseparable companion.—Pleasures lead to gaiety and splendor in life, and those who are attached to one, will generally be fond of the others. How then is sober industry to keep its ground, and how shall we be content to cast off the appendages of gaiety in dress, for a plain and simple habit?

But why need I alarm the reader with remote and contingent dangers?—There are present evils that flow from the Play-house—some of them I have mentioned in others, and some in this paper—the general poverty that reigns among us is well known—every one is complaining of the want of money—this scarcity of cash renders us unable to pay our debts, and yet one half the city are throwing away their money at the Play-house, as if they had no other call for it. My dear fellow-citizens, either cease going to the Play-house, or cease to complain of your poverty—crowded Theatres are a burlesque upon such a complaint; the world will either not believe us, or if they do will laugh at us—for my part I like neither of the alternatives, and if we cannot live without the honour and pleasure of supporting a Play-house; if such has been the fatal consequence of it already, that we cannot shake it off,—I had rather, to save our credit—and avoid being laughed at, that we should boast of our wealth and declare—our purses large enough to satisfy any drafts that may be made on them—it would not be the first untruth that was ever told by people for saving their credit.

PHILANDER.

New-York, the 5th Feb. 1768.

N. A. P. L. E. S. 28. 28.
YESTERDAY morning there was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the sides of the mountain split in many places, and threw up fountains of liquid matter many feet high; which afterwards formed rivers, or rather torrents of fire. In an instant the ashes and pumice stones caused almost a total darkness; and the conflagration encreasing his Sicilian Majesty removed, at two o'clock this morning, from portici, when the explosion of the Volcano shook the palace so much, that his Majesty was obliged to quit it hastily, and return to his capital. One branch of the Lava threatened Portici itself; and, after having destroyed vineyards, stopped only about a mile and a half short of it. Another branch came down, in less than two hours, above four miles towards the Torrel Ael Annonciata. Another, still more considerable Lava, is running in a valley between Somma and Mount Vesuvius. The houses in this Capital were shaken violently almost the night, which, supposed to have been rather owing to the confusion of the air from the explosions of the mountain, than to earthquakes. Vesuvius is so intirely covered with clouds of ashes, that it is impossible to tell its exact state; but the explosions have ceased for the present. This eruption is certainly much more violent than any that has happened of late years; but now that the mountain has vent in so many places, it is not imagined that this capital is in any danger; when it has suffered formerly, it has been from earthquakes, which have preceded eruptions of the mountain, or accompanied, the very moment of its eruption. By an account this moment received, Portici is still in danger, as the Lava runs fresh.

L O N D O N,
 Nov. 20. *Private letters from Petersburg inform, that the Court had given orders for all the Russian garrisons on the frontiers of Turkey, to be reinforced with all expedition.

They write from L'Orient, that a violent earthquake had lately happened at Madagascar, which had rent whole promontories asunder, and destroyed great numbers of the inhabitants.

It is said that a Court of Admiralty will soon be appointed for the trial of French captures lately condemned at Newfoundland.

DUBLIN CASTLE, October 20.
THIS day the Parliament having met according to the last prorogation, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and the Commons being come thither, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great satisfaction that, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I now meet you here in Parliament, being confident, that the end of all your consultations will be to support the honour of the crown, & the just rights & liberties of the people.

As nothing can be more conducive to these great ends than the independency and uprightness of the Judges of the land, in the impartial administration of justice; I have it in charge from his Majesty to recommend this interesting object of Parliament, that such provision may be made for securing the Judges in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments, during their good behaviour, as shall be thought most expedient.

I shall be happy to co-operate with you in this great work, so graciously recommended by the King, and in whatever may tend to the effectual and expeditious distribution of justice throughout every part of this flourishing country, whose constitution and best security is a government by law.

Deeply interested as we are in the domestic happiness of our most amiable Sovereign, you cannot but reflect with pleasure on the increase of his Majesty's family, by the birth of a Princess Royal; and affectionately attached as we must be to every branch of that illustrious house, I am persuaded you feel most sensibly the affecting event of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, whose many and eminent virtues had justly endeared him to his Majesty and all his subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the necessary estimates, and have no other supplies to ask but such as have been usually given; trusting, at the same time, to your wisdom and zeal to make further provisions, if the necessary support of government, and the safety of this country, shall require it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Protestant Charter-Schools have, from their first institution, met with the constant assistance and protection of Parliament; the same disposition, I am persuaded, will still continue, as they are the great sources of industry, virtue, and true religion.

The linen manufacture calls likewise for your utmost attention; and it would be a pleasing circumstance to me, if, during my administration, I could see foreigners entirely prevented from interfering in any article of this important consumption.

You may depend upon his Majesty's gracious disposition to consent to all such laws as shall be for the welfare and true interest of this kingdom.

On my own part, you may be assured, that I will, with the utmost satisfaction, concur with you in every thing that may promote the public good; and upon all occasions contribute my best endeavours for advancing the happiness and prosperity of the people of Ireland."

The Addresses of the Lords and Commons, on this Speech, were in the usual Style of Approbation.

B O S T O N, January 25.

One of the first Things done by the House of Representatives in the present Session of the General Court, as appears by the printed Journals, was the Appointment of a Committee to consider the State of the Province. The Charter of the Province, and divers ancient Acts of Parliament establishing the Rights of Subjects, were read in the House; as well as the late Acts of Parliament establishing a Revenue in America, and the Commission of the Gentlemen appointed Commissioners of the Customs residing here. The aforementioned Committee reported to the House a Letter to their Agent Mr. DeBerdt, which, after long Deliberation and Debate, was accepted by a large Majority. Afterward the same Committee reported a humble Petition to his Majesty, which was in the like Manner accepted; as were also Letters to divers of the British Nobility, upon the important Subject of a Taxation of the Colonies without any Possibility of their having a Representation in the British Parliament. We are told by some Gentlemen who have attended in the Gallery, that this Matter is treated in the House with the greatest Seriousness.—It is hoped that the Colonies will be united in their humble Supplications to his Majesty for Relief: and there is the greater Encouragement to hope for Success, since by the Publication in the last Weeks Papers, it appears that the Sentiments of the greatest Lawyer in the Nation are in their Favour.

Next Thursday is assigned by the Hon. House of Representatives to consider of what Applications may be proper to make to the other Colonies to join in similar Addresses for Relief from our present Burdens and Grievances.

The present Spirit of the People of the Colonies to invent and promote Manufactures, is such, and the late Discoveries so many and important, as may lead us to hope that Providence intends great Things in some future Time for this at present distressed and burthned Continent.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Family, Fortune and great Abilities, in a remote Southern Colony, to his Friend in this Town, dated December 5, 1767.

Dear Sir,

"The Liberties of our common Country appear to me to be at this Moment exposed to the most imminent Danger. But whenever the Cause of American Freedom is to be vindicated, I look towards the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. She must, as she has hitherto done, first kindle the sacred Flame that on such Occasions must warm and illuminate this Continent. Words are wanting to express my Sense of the Vigilance, Perseverance, Spirit, Prudence, Resolution and Firmness, with which your Province has distinguished herself in our unhappy Times. May GOD ever grant her noble Labours a successful Issue. Our Cause is a Cause of the highest Dignity. It is nothing less than to maintain the Liberty with which Heaven itself has made us free. I hope it will not be disgraced in any Colony by a single rash Step. We have constitutional Methods of seeking Redress, and they are the best Methods."

N E W - L O N D O N,

Jan. 1. Whereas at a Town Meeting held by Adjournment 28th Instant, the Selectmen communicated a Letter dated 9th November last, from the Selectmen of the Town of Boston in Massachusetts-Bay, accompanied with divers Votes of said Town of Boston, bearing Date the 28th ultimo, relative to the promoting Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures, &c. Thereupon the Town made Choice of Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq; Daniel Coit, Esq; William Hillhouse, Esq; Richard Law, Esq; Mr. James Mumford, Nathaniel Shaw, Esq; Joseph Coit, Esq; Mr. Ezekiel Fox, Mr. Nathaniel Shaw, jun. Mr. Samuel Belden, Mr. Winthrop Saltonstall, Capt. Guy Richards, Capt. Rufel Hubbard, and Capt. Titus Hurlbut, a Committee to consider and report on the Premises, at a Town Meeting to be held by Adjournment this Day. And said Committee having maturely considered the Votes aforesaid make the following Report.

That this Town take all prudent and legal Measures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Colony, and to lessen the Use of Superfluities, and particularly the following enumerated Articles imported from Abroad, viz. Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Anchors, Coaches, Chaises and Carriages of all Sorts, Horse Furniture, Men and Women's Hats (Felts excepted) Men and Women's Apparel ready made, Household Furniture, Gloves, Men and Women's Shoes, Sole-Leather, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Gold and Silver and Thread Lace of all Sorts, Gold and Silver Buttons; wrought Plate of

all Sorts, Mustard, Clocks and Watches, Silver Smith and Jeweller's Ware, Broad-Cloths that cost more than 10s. per Yard; Muffs, Furs, and Tippetts, and all Sorts of Milenary Ware, Starch, Women and Children's Stays, Fire Engines, China-Ware; Silk and Cotton Velvets, Gauze, Pewterers hollow Ware; Linseed Oil, Glue, Lawns, Cambricks, Silks of all Kinds for Garments, Malt Liquor, and Cheese.

And that a Committee be appointed to procure Subscribers to the following Form of a Subscription, viz.

WHEREAS this Colony has been at great Expence in the Course of the late War, and as our Trade has for many Years been on the Decline; and is now particularly under great Embarrassments, and burthened with heavy Impositions, our Medium very scarce and the Balance of Trade vastly against this Country:

WE therefore the Subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed Circumstances, to promote Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures among ourselves, and by this Means prevent the unnecessary Importation of European Commodities, the excessive Use of which threatens the Country with Poverty and Ruin;—DO promise and engage to and with each other, That we will encourage the Use and Consumption of all Articles manufactured in any of the British American Colonies, and more especially in this Colony; and that we will not, from and after the 31st of January next ensuing, purchase any of the following Articles imported from Abroad after said 31st of January, viz. Loaf-Sugar; and all the other Articles enumerated above.

And we further agree, That we will not, at any Funerals, use any Gloves (black excepted) but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new Garments upon such an Occasion, but what shall be absolutely necessary.

Furthermore, That the Town by all prudent Ways and Means, encourage the Use and Consumption of Glass and Paper made in any of the British Colonies in America, and more especially in this Colony: And discourage the Use of all foreign Tea.—The expensive Entertainments on the Choice of Commission Officers in the Militia of this Colony—the extravagant Use of Spirituous Liquors—and every other Specie of Superfluity and Luxury.

Signed by Desire, and Behalf of the Committee, Dec. 31, 1767. G. SALTONSTALL.

AT an adjourn'd Town Meeting, held in New-London, December 31, 1767, the above Report was read in public Meeting, and VOTED unanimously, That the Town accept thereof; and that the said Committee draw up Subscription Rolls agreeable to their Report.

Test. DANIEL COIT, Town-Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.
Extract of Letter from Carlisle, dated Jan. 23, 1767.
 S I R,

"The 21st Instant I marched a Party of 10 Men to George Gabriel's House, at Penn's Creek's Mouth, and made Prisoners Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, who were suspected to have murdered ten Indians, near Fort Augusta; and I have this Day delivered them to Mr. Holmes, at Carlisle Gaol.

"Yesterday I sent a Person to the Great Island, that understands the Indian Language, with a Talk; a Copy of which is inclosed.—Myself, and Party, were exposed to great Danger, by the desperate Resistance made by Stump, and his Friends, who sided with him.—The Steps I have taken, I flatter myself will not be disapproved of by the Gentlemen in Government; my sole Views being directed to the Service of the Frontiers, before I heard his Honour the Governor's Orders.—The Message I have sent to the Indians, I hope will not be deemed assuming any Authority of my own, as you are very sensible I am no Stranger to the Indians, and their Customs. I am, with Respect, Your obedient humble Servant,
 W. PATTERSON."

Junata, January 22, 1768.

"Brothers of the Six Nations, Delawares, and other Inhabitants of the West Branch of Susquehanna, hear what I have to say to you. With a Heart swelled with Grief I have to inform you, that Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, hath, unadvisedly, murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Augusta.—The Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania do disapprove of the said Stump and Ironcutter's Conduct; and as Proof thereof, I have taken them Prisoners, and will deliver them into the Custody of Officers, that will keep them ironed in Prison for Trial; and I make no Doubt, as many of them as are guilty, will be condemned, and die for the Offence.

"Brothers, I being truly sensible of the Injury done you, I only add these few Words, with my Heart's Wish, that you may not rashly let go the fast Hold of our Chain of Friendship, for the ill Conduct of one of our bad Men. Believe me, Brothers, we Englishmen continue the same Love for you, that hath usually subsisted between our Grandfathers, and I desire you to call at Fort Augusta, to

trade with our People there, for the necessities you stand in Need of. I pledge you my Word, that no White Man there shall molest any of you, while you behave as Friends. I shall not rest by Night or Day, until I receive your Answer. Your Friend and Brother,
W. PATTERSON.

On Friday Morning last, a Number of armed Men (about 80, it is said) went to the Gaol of Carlisle, which they entered by Force, and carried off the above-mentioned Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, notwithstanding the Opposition and Persecutions of the Magistrates, and others, to the contrary.

New-York, February 11, 1768.
To the PRINTER,

SIR,
HAPPENING lately to see a number of Sheep put on board an outward bound Vessel in this Port, as I have seen them in like Manner several Times before, not only in this Government but in several of the neighbouring Provinces; I could not but reflect upon the bad Policy of the Practice, and the Expediency of inacting Laws in each Colony to prohibit the Exportation of that useful Animal, of which we have not sufficient for our own Manufactories, to the Support whereof they are absolutely necessary.

If Premiums were offered to those who raise and Winter the greatest Number of Sheep, and to those who gather the largest Quantity of Wool from Sheep of their own raising, it would probably have a good Effect, both in preventing the Exportation and to encourage the raising of Sheep.

I am, your humble Servant,
A CITIZEN.

P. S. Premiums to those who offer for Sale the greatest Quantity of clean Linen Rags, in the Year 1768. And for those who produce the best Paper, manufactured in this Colony, and the most in Quantity, would probably have very good Effects in promoting the Manufacture of that necessary Article.

To the PRINTER.

AS in these Times of general Difficulty and Distress, it is the Duty of each Individual to contribute his Mite to the Public Service; and as the Want of a circulating Medium among us is a general Complaint, and several Schemes have been proposed to remedy the Evil, but none that I know of yet fully concluded upon, I desire you will in your next Paper insert the following.

Scheme to help the City in this Time of Distress.

LET the Corporation have 100,000 Pounds in Notes of Hand, issued on the Credit of the Corporation from 5s. to 10l. and let the same out at interest for 20 Years, at 5 per Cent. the Person who hires an 100 l. to pay the first year 5 Pounds Principal in Notes of the same, and 5 Pounds interest in Specie, and the second Year 5 l. Principal in Notes and 4-15-0 Interest in Specie and so in Proportion for the whole Time, when the Notes will be all sunk, and the Interest in Specie will be £. 52500-0-6. Tho' it is supposed the whole will not be let out to Loan in one Year, yet if the Specie paid for Interest should be again let out to be paid in Specie, at 4 per Cent. or at 3 and a half per Cent. yearly, it will no Doubt make up the Deficiency so as to leave in the Corporation's Hands at the Expiration of the Term, not less than 50 000 l. in Specie, which will be a noble Fund to help out with the heavy Expence the Corporation is yearly obliged to stand under, and a Part of it may be used to encourage the Poor in manufacturing, &c. Quere. Is it not a Pity in this distressing Time, that the Corporation should not embrace the Opportunity of doing something of this Nature, rather than by omitting it, to leave the Advantage to a Number of able Gentlemen who would vastly enrich themselves by the Undertaking, which it is said they intend to execute?

NEW-YORK, February 11.

On Saturday last, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council, dissolved the General Assembly of this Province, after a Session of 80 Days, and having subsisted seven Years (the Time limited by Law) since their Election.

We hear that Captain Philipson, from Virginia for this Port, supposed to have been lost, having been blown of the Coast, is arrived at the West-Indies.

On Tuesday Night, arrived the Tryton, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool, which he left the 2d of December.

[By this Vessel was brought a Liverpool public Paper of the 29th of November, containing the King's Speech to the new Parliament, (wherein, however, there is nothing remarkable) &c. which would have been inserted in this Paper, had it not been detained, contrary to the Intent of the Owner.]

The Mail to go by the Harriot Packet Boat, Capt. Robinson, is to be closed at the Post-Office, on Saturday next the 13th Instant.

Advertisements and Pieces omitted, will be in our next.—Boston and Philadelphia Posts not come in.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday next the 18th inst. February, at noon, at the Merchant's Coffee-house;

THE noted tavern, having the sign of the Freemason's arms, on the west-side of the Broad-way, fronting the great square; the house has twelve fire-places, two large dancing rooms, and eight other good rooms, with every convenience for the reception of company. It was formerly kept by Samuel Francis, and since by the subscriber, and has rented at eighty pounds per annum, besides taxes. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale, may in the mean time inquire of **JOHN JONES.**

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Inward Entries,
Anderson, from Liverpool. Cochran, Grenoch. Watt, Liverpool and Larne. Lane, Madeira. Harris, North-Carolina. Shearman, Rhode-Island.
Outwards.—Smith, and Caldwell, for Newry. Pyne, Antigua. Clark, Colerain. Mafferton, Surinam.
Cleared.—Young, to London. Crawford, Londonderry. King, Dublin. Frisby, St. Augustine. Martin, Coracoa.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN, of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
THE General Assembly of this Colony being now dissolved, and the Election for a new One approaching, I take the Liberty of offering myself as a Candidate for the important Trust of one of your Representatives; and at the same Time, that I request the Favour of your Votes and Interests; I beg Leave to assure you, that, should you think fit to elect me, it will not only be my Duty, but steadfast Inclination to exert the utmost of my Abilities in your Service;—an Opportunity of doing which, I should ever esteem as a very singular Happiness.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
JAMES JAUNGEY.

To be let, the first of May next,
A FRONT Store-Room, the best Stand in Town for a Merchant, with two Rooms above; also Dieting, &c. Inquire of the Printer, at the Exchange. 10 13

IRISH BUTTER,
JUST IMPORTED, TO BE SOLD
By **ROBERT M'WILLIAMS,**
At Mr. James M'Evers's back Store. 10 13

WHEREAS by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Suffolk County, at the Suit of Joseph Browster, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of Daniel Jones, I have seized the good Sloop Seafower, burthen Thirty-seven Tun, new, well built, and well found, floats very fit for carrying Wood out of Shoal Harbours; and also some Household Furniture, to be sold at Stony-Brook, in Brookhaven, on Monday the 14th Day of March, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, by **GEORGE MUIRSON, Sheriff.**
Suffolk-County, February 4, 1768. 10 11

WHEREAS Jacob Serring, of the Township of Oysterbay, in Queen's-County, Farmer, has made an Assignment of his personal Estate to us the Subscribers, in Trust for the Benefit of his Creditors: We do hereby desire all Persons that are any Ways indebted to him, speedily to discharge the same to prevent Trouble; and all those that have any Demands against him, whose Debts were contracted before the Date of said Assignment, are desired to send in their Accounts properly attested, to us, who will settle the same.
JOHN WILLIAMS, } Assignees.
JAMES TOWNSEND }
10 13

S A L T,
TO BE SOLD,
On board the Snow Tryton, Capt. Anderson, just arrived from Liverpool.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor.
By the American COMPANY.
At the Theatre in John-Street, this Evening, being the 11th of Feb. 1768, will be presented, a
TRAGEDY, call'd, The

ORPHAN:
OR THE
UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Chamont, by Mr. HALLAM,
Castilio, by Mr. HENRI,
Polydore, by Mr. WALL,
Acasio, by Mr. MORRIS,
Chaplain, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Ernesto, by Mr. ALLYN,
Page, by Miss M. STORER,
Serina, by Miss STORER,
Florella, by Mrs. HARMAN,
Monimia, by Miss CHEER.

End of the Play, a SONG, by Miss M. Storer:
To which will be reviv'd, with ALTERATIONS, and TWO ADDITIONAL SCENES, a Pantomime Entertainment in Grotesque Characters, call'd,

HARLEQUIN COLLECTOR!
OR, THE
MILLER DECEIV'D.

Harlequin, by Mr. HALLAM,
Clown, by Mr. MORRIS,
Miller, by Mr. ALLYN,
Magician, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Bahoon, by Mr. WALL,
Anatomist, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Porter, by Mr. TOMLINSON,

HAY-MAKERS, by Mr. Henry, Mr. Malone, Mr. Greville, Mr. Roworth, Mr. Roberts, Miss Hallam, Miss Storer, Miss F. Storer, Miss Wainwright, Mrs. Harman, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. Wall, &c. &c.

Colombine, by Miss CHEER.
To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. Vivant Rex & Regina.
No Person on any Pretence whatsoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, to be had of H. GAINES, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lansdown at Mr. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. Broadbelt, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will please to send their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 6s. GALLERY, 3s.

usually.
I move that be ordered to Papers, that all Persons shall and will be sued without Distinction unless tually pay the same in the Manner required by Law.

Ordered, That Abraham Lott, Esq; Treasurer of this Colony, do give public Notice in the New-York News-Papers, that, for the future, all Persons liable to pay Duties, shall and will be sued without Distinction, unless they duly pay the same in the Manner required by Law.

Agreeable to the Order of the Honourable House, I have caused the foregoing Extract from their Votes, to be published; and that no Person whatsoever, whom it concerns, may pretend Ignorance of what the Law relating to the Payment of Duties requires. I have thought it expedient to publish such Clauses thereof as particularly relate thereto.

These Clauses, and the Order of the Honourable House, are too plain and intelligible to render any Explication of them necessary; I shall therefore only add, that I am resolved punctually to follow the Steps required by them; but hope to be prevented in this Part of my Duty, by the Duties being paid into the Treasury, pursuant to the Directions of the before recited Law.

ABRAHAM LOTT, Treasurer.
TO BE SOLD.

On Tuesday the 29th day of March next by auction or public vendue on the premises:

A Certain tract of land, situate on the east bank of Hudson's-river, in the precinct of Poughkeepsie, and within 7 miles of the town, formerly the estate of Isaac Romyn; containing one hundred and sixty-two acres of very rich fertile arable pasture meadow and wood-land on

which there is a good dwelling house built of stone and lime; a large barn, an orchard, and a good landing for the largest Albany sloop within a very small distance of the house; as also the late dwelling house of Captain Henry Arnold, deceased, situate in the town of Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, within half a mile of the Church. Presbyterian, Quakers-meeting and market-house in the said town, with twenty-four acres of very good land, on which said house stands, well watered; there are a good barn, a young thrifty orchard, and large garden on said tract, all inclosed in a lawful fence: An indisputable title to the above premises, will be given by the subscribers, who will give a reasonable time for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money.

SARAH ARNOLD, } Executrix.
JAMES SACKETT, } Executor.
New-York, February 10, 1768. 10 13

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman who went Passenger from hence in the Brig Friendship, Capt. Gilbert, for Bristol, dated November 14, 1767.

"We had a fine brisk Gale of Wind at S. W. from the Banks of Newfoundland, and got into Soundings on the 10th of November, off Ireland. On the 11th, we had a violent Gale at West; we stood in for the Land till Noon, and then stood off again. The next Day the Wind blew hard at S. W. About eight o'Clock it cleared a little, and we found ourselves close in upon a small Island; which was unanimously judged to be Lundy; accordingly we stood up Channel, as we thought, when came on dreadful squally thick Weather. About twelve the Sky cleared a little, and we found, to our unspeakable Horror, that we were embayed, had but 5 Fathom Water, our Fore and Foretop Sails split and tore all to Pieces; the Sea began to run Mountains high, with Breakers all round us; and as Death now seemed inevitable, we cleared out our Boat, and put some provision, Oars and Papers into her; her Lathings were cut, and every one endeavoured to hoist her over into the Sea, but our Strength proved altogether ineffectual; for whilst we were thus employed, a Breaker struck the Vessel on her Side, and washed the Boat overboard. The Captain and Sailors then took to working the Pumps, and endeavoured to secure the Steerage and Hatchways, that the Waves which broke over us, might not go down, when a very heavy Sea washed our Mate, and one of the Seamen, Nicholas Stoops, overboard, who were immediately drowned.—The Men now found it impossible to do any Duty on Deck, and we continued in this Situation till 10 o'Clock at Night, the Violence of the Wind and Tide driving us more and more towards the Shore. About Eleven she struck on a Sand, which broke her Chain Plates, and drew some of her Bolts.—Soon after the Wind began to abate, and the Vessel to cease beating.—The Night was very dark, and in the Morning we found we had drove ashore at high Water, and that the Tide had left us. We were presently surrounded by a Crew of Wretches, who live by Rapine and Plunder. I think the Vessel will be lost, being a meer Wreck as to her Rigging in general. She went ashore at the Worm Head, in a Bay on the Welch Coast, about 4 Leagues N.E. from Lundy. All the Ship's Papers are lost; also one Bag of Dollars, and one of Gold. The Captain has lost all his Clothes, and every Thing he had on board;—he is an excellent Seamen, most careful of his Owner's Interest, and very obliging.

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,
TO BE SOLD, By
ISAAC PINTO,
In BAYARD-STREET,

Just imported and to be sold, by
Walter & Tho. Buchanan, & Co.

At their Store in Queen-Street, next Door to the Mayor's:
A Large Assortment of Strip Rose Blanks, Flannels, Baizes, Bearskins and Bath Coating; Sail Duck, from No. 1 to 8; Cordage of different Sizes, Scots Carpets; Bottled Beer by the Cask, Men's best double and single Channel Pumps, with a large Assortment of other Goods, at usual. 47

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to BREESE and HOFFMAN, either on Book Debt, Bond, or Note, to discharge the same on or before the First Day of May next, by applying to Mrs. ELIZABETH BREESE, in New-York, who is authorized to settle their Books; or to SAMUEL BREESE, or to ANTHONY HOFFMAN, who will otherwise be under the disagreeable Necessity of having recourse to the Law.
SAMUEL BREESE,
ANTHONY HOFFMAN.

New-Brunswick, 18th Jan. 1768.

THE Subscriber intending to remove with his Family to Great-Britain, in the Spring, desires that all those who are indebted to him, will immediately discharge their Obligations. And if any Persons have any Demands upon him, they are desired to bring them in. He has to dispose of (to be delivered when he embarks, probably the Beginning of May) Two healthy, likely Negro Wenches, one about 29 Years of Age, unmarried.—The other about 24 Years of Age, married, has a very likely Child (a Girl) about 4 Years old, and has had no Children since. The Wenches have both had the Small-Pox, and can be recommended from seven Years Experience, as sober, honest, good Servants;—also, a healthy, likely spry made Negro Boy, about 19 Years of Age;—also, a very good Horse and Chair, and sundry Household Furniture.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber, or Capt. William Mercier, within a few Doors of the Coffee-House, in New-York.
WILLIAM DONALDSON.

TO BE LET,
BY JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more Years, from the first of May next, at a very low Rent, together or separate,—the Dwelling-House, Bake-House, and large Store-House, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 912

Peters and Rapalje,

Have for Sale, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Ship, opposite to where John Montanye kept his Store of Earthen Ware, and next Door to William Lupton's:

OLD Jamaica spirits, West-India and York distill'd rum, by the hoghead or 5 gallons; choice Muscovado sugars by the hoghead or barrel;—loaf sugar—molasses, by the hoghead—new rice—tea—coffee—chocolate—pepper—alspice—French indigo—Ware's and Graham's best Scotch snuff, by the bladder—a few casks of excellent good gun-powder—Liverpool salt, of the best quality; &c. &c. 87—

TO BE LET,
THE House in Wall-Street, now in Possession of Mr. Hurst; also, the House in Stone-Street, now in Possession of Mrs. Vandenbergden.
912 Inquire of JOHN VAN DER SPIEGEL.

A few Firkins of Choice
IRISH BUTTER,
To be SOLD,
By **ROBERT BOYD,**
In New-Street, next Door to Mr. Zachariah Sickel's.

IRISH BUTTER,
Of the best Quality, fit for Family Use,
Just imported for SALE, at
William Neilson's Store,

Likewise a Cargo of choice White coarse Grain Lisbon Salt, on board the Brigantine Conway, at Cruger's-Wharf. 921

WANTED to purchase for ready Money, within six Miles or less Distance of New-York, a Plantation on navigable Water, with a good small dwelling House, &c. &c. &c.—Whoever this may suit, let them inquire of the Printer. 912

To be sold, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in New-York, on the 22d February 1768; at public Sale, to the highest Bidder, between the Hours of Eleven and One;



A Lot of Land, situate, lying, and being in Dutchess County, it being the 4th Part of Lot No. 36, in the Great Nine Partners, and is Lot No. 3, in the Sub-Division, containing 874 and a Quarter Acres of good Wheat Land: On the Lot are five Tenants, two have Leases, the others are Tenants at Will; there are a Number of bearing Fruit-Trees, and five Houses and Barns; it is in a thick settled Neighbourhood, Saw and Grist-Mills near, and good Roads to Poughkeepsie and Fish-Kill Landings.—Whoever inclines to purchase before the Day of public Sale, may apply to John Dies, in Stone-Street, New-York, who will give an indisputable Title for the same.
710 JOHN DIES.

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, On Wednesday the 24th of February next, will be sold, at public Vendue, or by the Subscribers at private Sale any Time before;



THE Corner House and Lot of Ground where Mr. Kirby now lives, opposite to St. Paul's Chapel. On the next Day the 25th, will be sold, The House with the Five-Alley, and three Lots of Ground, where Mr. Campbell now lives.—The same Day will also be sold, The House and Lot of Ground adjoining to the said Five-Alley, by
SYNTYCHE BYDDER, } Execu. to
WILLIAM WEAVER, } Rich. Byd.
DANIEL BYDDER, } der, Dece.

THE LOAN OFFICERS for the City and County of New-York, give Notice to all Persons indebted to their Office, That agreeable to an Act of this Colony, the last Payment on their respective Mortgages, both Principal and Interest, becomes due the Third Tuesday in April next, and that if the Monies are not paid within twenty-two Days after the said Tuesday, the Law directs that the Premises, shall in the Evening of the said Day, be publicly advertised for Sale, and be sold on the last Tuesday in May. The Loan Officers therefore earnestly entreat every one concerned, not to put them to the disagreeable Necessity of publishing their Houses or Lands for Sale, as they will strictly adhere to the Intent and Meaning of the Law.
N. B. Attendance will be given at the House of Theodorus Van Wyck.

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT, } Loan Officers.
THEOD. VAN WYCK, }
New-York, Jan. 18, 1768. 811

To be disposed of at public sale, at the Merchant's Coffee-house, on the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock, or at private sale any time before, by the subscriber:

ONE Moiety or half part of all the estate in company with Caleb Lawrence, consisting of three lots of land fronting Orange-Street 59 feet, one of them 129 feet deep, the others about 166 feet long, joining Rider's-Street, commodiously situated on Golden-hill in the center of the City of New-York; with three good dwelling houses fronting said Orange-Street, a cistern and pump in the yard, a garden back; and a noted brew-house 90 feet long, a good copper, a fine malt-cellar, a kill-house, and two stables;—also one other lot 26 feet broad and 66 long, with a pump and room for wood, convenient for the brew-house: The articles to be seen at the time of sale; a title indisputable will be given by
JOHN SACKETT.

...one with any operations in ... are of an uncommon nature, the following account ... one of which is of a remarkable kind, and has, perhaps, never before been performed in this colony, will not be improper for your paper, and by inserting it you will oblige your humble servant, who was present at the operation, and many other of your readers.

A Hard labouring man, about fifty years old, had for some time past suffered under that kind of rupture, which is, by surgeons, called enteropneurocele, or what is commonly understood by a burst. His intestines and cawl had been fallen down into the scrotum for five days, when Doct. John Bartlett, of this place, was sent for; who advised to the use of such means as are directed by the best authors for the reduction of the intestines to their proper place; which were used for two days without the desired effect. The patient lay all this time, viz. seven days, without having any passage through him, and consequently in the greatest distress and danger; when the Doctor was again sent for, and finding him in this deplorable situation, concluded there was no other way to save his life, but the following operation, which was immediately performed.

The patient being laid in a proper position, an incision was begun in the groin, and produced downward a sufficient length; and the contents of the tumor being come at, a suitable knife was introduced upwards to enlarge the passage, by which the intestines came down, to facilitate their return, which was immediately done, and the wound closed up with the interrupted suture, and the process finished.—This operation was performed the third of last month; the patient soon recovered a good state of health, and is now pursuing his usual employment.

The consideration of the unhappy straits to which many people, especially in the country, are reduced by this disorder, as also to do justice to the merit of the gentleman who performed so successfully on this occasion, induced me to publish this account of an operation, which is one of the most difficult that occurs in surgery.

Charlestown, (Rhode-Island Colony) 30th Dec. 1767.
Jan. 18. Within eighteen Months past, 487 Yards of Cloth, and thirty-six Pair of Stockings, have been spun and knit in the Family of Mr. James Nixon, of this Town.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.